The Bombay Gazette.

799

No. 4,897. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
[illegible] — including postage ..... „ 79 0
[illegible] in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 98 0
[illegible] — including postage ..... „ 20 0
The [illegible] in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 10 0
[illegible] — including postage ..... „ 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

[illegible] and under ..... Rs. 4 0
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[illegible] according insertions ..... „ 0 2
[illegible] occurrences each ..... „ 1 0
[illegible] may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Bazar Street.

As from [illegible] of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Subscribers [illegible] in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of [illegible] per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for each Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOPER.—On November 15th, at Breach Candy, the wife of William Cooper, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SHILLINGFORD.—At Purneah, on the 31st Aug., the wife of R. J. Shillingford, of a son.

ABBOTT.—At Calcutta, on the 6th Sept., the wife of W. H. Abbott, of a son, who survived only a few hours.

KEMP.—At Monghyr, on the 3rd Sept., the wife of William Kemp, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—O'CONNOR.—At St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, on the 29th Aug., Stephenson Eden Walker, Esq., to Harriet Emily O'Connor.

DEATH.

BANBURY.—At Gyah, on the 31st Aug., Ellen Mary, the beloved and only child of R. Banbury, Esq., aged 11 months and 19 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BRAMONT.—At Oakhands, Ootacamund, on the 25th August, the wife of James Beaumont, Esq., of twins.

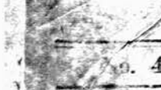
[illegible].—At Madras, on the 8th September, the wife of [illegible] Colonel Barrow, R. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTON—LAWDER.—At Trinity Church, Bangalore, on August 30th, Anna, second daughter of William Henry Lawder, Esq., Drumdart Co., Leitrim, Ireland, to William Johnston, M. D., Surgeon Major D. Brigade R. Horse Artillery.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 709 tons, 130 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 16th instant, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 720 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Lingah if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 90 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calicutta, touching at Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers and Cargo from the Malabar Coast will be conveyed by Vessel of the Company's Fleet to Cochin to the INDIA.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay ... 7	12	10	Cochin ... Dep.	8	12	5
Beypore ... 9	12		Beypore ...	9	12	6
Calicut ... 10	12	8	Tellicherry ...	10	12	8
Tellicherry ... 11	12		Cannanore ...	11	12	9
Cannanore ... 12	12		Mangalore ...	11	12	4
Mangalore ... 13	12		Coompta ...	12	12	3
Coompta ... 14	12	11	Carwar ...	13	12	10
Carwar ... 15	12		Goa ...	13	12	12
Goa ... 16	12		Vingorla ...	13	12	7
Vingorla ... 17	12		Ratnagherry ...	14	12	10
Ratnagherry ... 18	12	2	Bunder ...	14	12	
Bunder ... (Arr.)	14	12	Bombay ... (Arr.)	14	12	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

Bombay ...	A.M.	P.M.		Bhownuggur ...	Week days	A.M.	P.M.
Every Saturday ...	—	5	Bhownuggur ... Dep.	Monday ...	12	—	—
Arr. ...	—	10	Bombay ... Arr.	Tuesday ...	—	—	10

For Freight, rates of Dyeing, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay Bazar Row, 20th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1,259, PAINE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for 8 or 10 First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for Surat from the Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 4 P. M. respectively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Agent, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Screw Ship MANCHESTER, [illegible] SHAFCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the superviston of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and fitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for 12 First Class passengers, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 A. M., positively.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Purohit.

JAMEE JEE DADABHOY ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 13th September 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canova* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Canova*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Banner*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, ex Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid thereon, and the Goods taken delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by Auction immediately thereafter on account and risk of the concerned to defray expenses.

Ex *Morayshire*.

A A J & Co.	2 Cases	H G H L B G	1 Case.
J A G D S E	2 Do.	H L H S	1 Do.
	1 Do.	P M & Co. V O M C & B	1 Do.
M P & Co.	9 Do.		1 Do.
M S G	12 Do.	P M & Co.	1 Do.
„	2 Bales	A A	3 Do.
H & Co. Bombay	1 Cask	A A	1 Bale.
T H & Co. 306	1 Case	J M	3 Cases.
	1 Do.	B E	1 Do.

Ex *Duleep Singh*.

A B	11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

WANTED.—A competent Accounts and Pay Clerk to proceed to Carwar. Apply to the Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.) 10, Hunsman Street, Fort, 14th September 1864.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." *Gazette* Office.

14th September 1864.

WANTED.—First-class OFFICES by the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited.)

1, Fanuel Lane, Fort.

WANTED.—A MAN competent to superintend the erection and working of a Circular Saw Bench. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT, MCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane.

14th September 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Wanted a Secretary to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.) He will be required to devote his time exclusively to the duties of the Office. A liberal salary will be given. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and sent before the 1st of October next.

N. SPENCER, Secretary, *pro. tem.*

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—Rate of Interest "Three" by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી પ્રીન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શિપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 500 per Share with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 20th September 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. V. 18 and 19 of Table (B) of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th August, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

II. That Messrs. R. MCILWRAITH, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LOCKLEY, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धी इंडीअन पेनीशुला लंडन अंड चाईना बेंक लीमिटेड.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street for the following purposes:—

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, the present Directors being eligible for election.
2. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th September 1864.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनींनसुला लंडन येंड चाईना बाक (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting:—

That the Directors be authorized on behalf of the Company to apply for and accept a Charter of Incorporation for the Bank; such Charter extending, altering, or otherwise affecting the constitution of the Company and the powers, privileges and immunities of the Shareholders in such manner as may be thought expedient, and that for such purpose the Directors be authorised to take such steps and do all such acts and things as they in their discretion may think should be taken or done.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th September 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 20th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the aforesaid 20th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Offices have been removed to No. 608, Girgaum Road, in the vicinity of the "Robert Money Institution."

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Meadows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned concluded an arrangement, whereby he took over the interest of the late Mr. JAMES DUFF GRANT in the Firm of Messrs. ERSKINE and GRANT, and agreed to represent that Firm during the absence in Europe of Mr. ERSKINE.

All communications connected with the business of the abovenamed Firm sent to the undersigned will be attended to.

FORREST L. BROWN.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th September 1864.

WITH reference to the above announcement, we beg to certify that we were cognizant of the arrangement referred to between the late Mr. J. D. GRANT and Mr. F. L. BROWN, and hereby approve of and confirm the same.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
MORISON,
Executors of the late James Duff Grant.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions. To Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose by Public Sale of the VALUABLE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., now insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statuettes, Electro-plated Wares, Table Furnishing, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breech-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard, Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Wine and Tea, Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Quilts, Hallway Runs, Table Covers, Rugs, Hosiery, Books and Shoes, Kamees, Woollen clothes, Tweeds, Circketing and Archery Requisites, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The package will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioner, S. Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bonjee to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19	Invalids.
31	Men in health.
3	Women.
4	Children and
2	European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 15th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Receipt No. 514 for 20 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China, in the name of Mr. T. G. YOUNG, bearing the Allotment number 704, which had been purchased by MOOLJEE CAWNJEE from MOOSEE AMBAJEE, deceased, and which was lost by said Moolje Cawnjee had sold through Broker Bhanjee Dhurumsey, and had entrusted it to him for recovering the amount thereof, has been lost or misplaced some where by the said Broker, Bhanjee Dhurumsey. All persons are thereby hereby cautioned against purchasing the said Receipt. Any person bringing the same to the said Moolje Cawnjee, No. 70 Ramoomaun Lane, will be handsomely rewarded. The Manager of the Financial Association has been requested not to transfer the said Lost Receipt in the name of any body without the knowledge and consent of the said Mooljee Cawnjee. If after this warning any one purchases the aforesaid Receipt from any body he will do so at his own risk and peril.—Dated this—day of August 1864. MOOLJEE CAWNJEE.

મુલજી કાવનજી.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A REVENUE STEAMER, THE HOOPEE BY GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c., also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Dogs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow, Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogeneous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c. with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.

Her dimensions are—

Length over all	...	...	... Feet. 207 0
Do. on 1-6th water line	...	...	... 199 0
Beam...	...	...	... 36 0
Depth	...	...	... 4 6

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to, disconnect, and engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the Steam Winch and for extracting the large condensers (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the vessel); the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxiliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Reamares, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in full and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the last purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Reamares, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Ones, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Port Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No 40, Meadow Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapoorie, containing about 774 acres and 942 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st	Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd	do. do.	1 „
	Children over 12 years of age to be considered as Adults.	
	Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.	
	Children under 3 years, free.	

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	40 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, whilst at producing or leaving any of the usual after effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESTALLS PEPPERGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIBLT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Diarrhœa—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From DR. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—THEACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Universally used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Ashley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

276, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	THEACHER & Co.
	ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co.
	THEACHER & Co.
Kurr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale 562 Tons Brandpeth Coke, just arrived per Celeste.
NASMYTH & Co.

WANTED.—To go up-country, a person thoroughly competent to take charge of a set of Books and Accounts. Must be a steady man of good character. Address "B. Y." Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A high-caste Arab Saddle Horse, rising eight, and warranted sound (has carried a Lady) with Saddle, &c. complete, to be sold cheap, as the owner leaves Bombay immediately. Address "Nimrod," Office of this Paper.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at noon.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
14th September 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—A Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or Rupees 25 a Share, with a Bonus of Rs. 25 per Share has been declared, and will be payable (free of Income Tax) to the proprietors at this Branch on application.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Helen Scott*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise Captain CUNNINGHAM will land the same at their expense and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
Delivery orders must be sent to the office of the undersigned for countersignature.
COUPLAND & Co., Agents Ship *Helen Scott*.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 14, Bruce Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September 1864, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering such accounts of the Company as made up by the Liquidator appointed at the Special General Meeting held on the 14th instant.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

REWARD OF Rs. 20.—Lost by the man of Kurrumchand Premchund, near the Central Bank, on the 24th August last, two Receipts of the Bank of China, as follows:—
Receipt No. 288 for 10 Shares in the name of Lalsunker Bhoorabhoy, Allotment No. 605.
Receipt No. 949 for 5 Shares in the name of Dulsook Hargovan, Allotment No. 602.
Whoever will bring the same to the Firm of Kurrumchand Premchund, in the Fort, shall receive the above reward; and any person purchasing or loading money on the abovementioned Receipts, will do so at his own risk or peril.
Hund Bills in the Guzerattee character have been issued on the 24th August, and a Notice published in the *Jam-Jamsheed* for a full week from the 26th ultimo, on the subject.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

NAGINDAS BRIJBHUKANDAS, CIVIL ENGINEER, begs to inform the Public that he will undertake to Design, Estimate, Draw, Superintend and take Contracts for Works and Buildings on very moderate charges. Gentlemen requiring any work of the above description to be done, may enquire and apply to him at his Office, No. 45, in the residence of Share-broker Sommarayan Nurnarayan, on the Kalbadave Road, opposite the Branch of the Bombay Bank. He possesses excellent testimonials from gentlemen of repute in the Public Works Department, some of which are given in annexure below, and trusts that he will receive due patronage from the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general of Bombay and Poona.

One of the very few among the subordinates in the Public Works Department, who passed the examination to the grade of Assistant Engineer, but could not get a vacancy; no subordinate in the Northern Circle so really qualified as to take his place in the Head Quarter and Checking Office of the Superintending Engineer; Colonel Hart has a high opinion of his qualifications in write. I fully concur.—(Sd.) W. H. HILL, Lieutenant Colonel, Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.

With but few moderately good Masons and Carpenters, and unassisted by a Sirdary or even a Lackoon, he made considerable progress in the erection of Barracks at a very difficult station. The way in which he carried on the work is very creditable to him.—J. R. MANNERS, Lieutenant, Executive Engineer.

Has shown great aptitude in his vocation; his zeal and willingness to render efficient service very creditable, evinces great intelligence.—A. H. CURTIS, Captain, Executive Engineer.

Seems a very well informed man.—R. S. SELTON, Lieutenant, Executive Engineer.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Ethor*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 22nd September, at 7 o'clock P.M. Letters and papers specially addressed per Steamer that left Suez on the 8th instant, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) will close at 8 P.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets of the 2nd instant, for Singapore, and Hong Kong, per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P.M. A packet for later letters will be sent (if there is sufficient demand) on the 5th or 20th of October. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by the opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Semaur, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday 16th	2h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd	11h. 0m. P. M.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sundays, Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Moon's Age at Noon
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	16	Mars sets at 11h 25m. A.	5 49	6 0	11 3	11 20	25
Sat.	17	Lucifer in Conjunction	5 49	6 0	11 45	...	26
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	5 58	0 9	0 33	27
Mon.	19	Neptune rises at 6.31 P.M.	5 49	5 57	0 51	1 11	28
Tues.	20	Mercury at his Greatest Elong. A. M.	5 50	5 57	1 32	1 51	29
Wed.	21	St. Matthew, Abp.	5 50	5 56	2 16	2 41	0
Thur.	22	Twilight ends at 7.18 P.M.	5 50	5 0	3 7	3 37	1

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorized to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 2	KURRACHEE	Sept. 9
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Aug. 27
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 3	LONDON	Aug. 13
AMRITSUR	Aug. 31	MADRAS	Sept. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 9
BANGALORE	Sept. 6	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 9	MELBOURNE	Sept. 7
CAPE	June 18	OOTACAMUND	Sept. 7
CEYLON	Aug. 31	PESHAWUR	Aug. 27
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 20
DELHI	Sept. 8	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SCINDE	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

THE Presidency of Bombay at the present moment is in a very peculiar position. The good feelings, which, it is hoped, animate the majority of its inhabitants, have been brought by exceptional circumstances, into collision, with the interests of its speculating and enterprising classes. The question, which causes the good feelings and interests of the public to clash, is, of course, the prosecution or abrupt close of the American war. We hope that, amongst Englishmen at least, the former would be invariably found stronger than the latter. There is no good, however, in denying the fact that much ill-will exists between England and America. The greater portion of this is fairly attributable to the Americans; but some share also must be attributed to the London press. They have inveighed against us with a bitterness, for which their present troubles are not sufficient excuse; and we have retaliated with occasional acrimony. Nevertheless, we maintain that, as a nation, England has endeavoured to be strictly impartial; and we are confident that history will so decide. We believe, therefore, that the news of an amicable settlement between the Federals and Confederates would be received in the United Kingdom with unqualified approval. The close of the war would be acceptable to England in two ways. Not only would she be glad that peace had stopped the useless and indiscriminate slaughter of men sprung from the same stock, and speaking the same language, as her own; but she would also be naturally glad to see the American cotton trade re-opened. Her sympathies and interests are therefore in unison. We wish that the case was the same in Bombay. However, it is not; and we therefore put this plain question, to those who have seen and had a substantial share of the unexpected millions that have reached Bombay, solely in consequence of the cessation of cotton exportation from the Southern States:—Would you like to see the American cotton trade at once re-opened, with all the necessary consequences which must ensue? Before answering this question, it may be as well to give a brief sketch of Bombay, prior to the commencement of the American war. In A. D. 1860, the cotton cultivation of this Presidency was carried on with but little profit to the cultivators. They lived from hand to mouth; had no capital, and were invariably indebted to the village money-lender. If the rains were too heavy or too light, they were unable to pay their rent; and, as they had no money to fall back upon, they were compelled to beg, in such cases, that their rent might be remitted. If the Collector was a liberal man, he made remissions: if not, their crops were attached and sold, to meet their defalcations. Such was their condition a few years since. What is it now? The enormous prices which cotton has commanded for the last three years have not only benefitted the Presidency trader, but have also enriched the up-country grower. Instead of living from hand to mouth, as he used to do, he is now in comfortable circumstances; and, after paying his rent, he does not drop the surplus, as he formerly did, into the yawning pockets of the village usurer, but converts it into silver wristlets and anklets for his wife and children. For this happy change of circumstances, the benighted cultivator of Guzerat, or Dharwar is indebted solely, and only, to the American war. His geographical knowledge is of course limited; and his ideas of history and current events, occurring thousands of miles away, are very confined. If therefore he was asked how it happened, that he who was poor is now rich, or how it is that he whose rent cannot be raised can now sell cotton for Rs. 400 or 500 a candy, instead of Rs. 50 or 60 a candy, he would be unable to give a satisfactory answer. But if he was asked whether he would like prices to go back to their old rates; whether he would like to take the wristlet from his wife, and the anklet from his daughter; whether he would be gratified in renewing his acquaintance with his old friend, the village usurer, he would promptly answer in the negative. And we have no doubt also, that, even, if the matter was clearly put before him, he would hope that Northerner and Southerner would go on slaughtering one another till the end of time, if there were no other means by which Indian cotton could command its present price. So much for the country.

We now come to the town. And the first question to be asked is, how has the American war benefitted the town of Bombay? To this we can only answer, "Circumspice." If the American war had not taken place, and the American cotton trade had not been stopped, fifty millions sterling would not have come to Bombay in excess of our ordinary receipts; fourteen new banks would not have been started in our town in the years 1863-1864; reclamation companies, whose capital is counted by millions, and whose operations involve the annual expenditure of hundreds of thousands, would not have been formed; a trouble down set of buildings, with the power of reclaiming a small portion of the sea, would not have fetched £400,000 plots of land on the site of the Old Ramparts would not have sold at the rate of £47,000 an acre, and lastly, though by no means of least importance, those unfortunate people whose incomes are small and fixed would have been able, as hitherto, to do more than keep body and soul together. All the wonderful changes which are daily visible in Bombay are attributable almost entirely to the American war, and its consequences. That war poured into our town a plethora of wealth, which, whilst it has enormously enriched many, and given a wonderful impetus to gigantic works of improvement, has so altered the value of money, and deranged hitherto existing prices, that its effects have not been altogether advantageous to us. To some extent even they have been disadvantageous. A spirit of reckless trading and speculation, a desire suddenly to become rich, seems to have seized on all. And on this rock, sooner or later, many will split. As the sudden and unexpected outbreak of the American war threw unanticipated millions into Bombay, and scattered fortunes broadcast, to be picked up by the adventurous and daring, so will the sudden close of the American war arrest the passage of expected millions, and wreck numberless schemes which are now in high favour.

There can be no doubt that peace, at present, depends on two or three contingencies. If Grant is compelled to raise the siege of Richmond and Petersburg; and if Sherman is disastrously foiled before Atlanta, the days of Abraham Lincoln as President will be numbered. What will happen then, no one can say. But, of two things, there can be no doubt. The first is, that peace in America means a crash in Bombay; and the second is, that the news of such peace would be received with horror by many black, and, we fear also some white, speculators.

We cannot agree with our correspondent "B. A." in the opinion that Mr. Garrett has been unfairly treated by the Postmaster General of Bombay in the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Impey which was published in yesterday's papers. Full allowance is not made for the very unpleasant position in which Dr. Impey had been placed by the indiscreet panegyric which Mr. Garrett's friends lately bestowed upon the Postmaster, while bitterly censuring the conduct of the Postmaster General. The *Times of India*, in one leading article after another, persistently claimed for Mr. Garrett the credit of being an active, ingenious, skilful officer, who would make short work of reforming an Post Office and constituting it a model for the rest of India, if he were but allowed to act with his hands free, instead of having all his plans of improvement thwarted and all his meritorious labours for the public good rendered useless by the stubborn and ill-natured opposition of an idle and envious superior officer. Hardly has the public become familiar with this description of the two Postmasters, when the Chamber of Commerce calls upon Dr. Impey to explain certain transactions by no means creditable to the administration of the Post Office in Bombay. Can it be wondered at that Dr. Impey gladly seized the opportunity of showing how Mr. Garrett really does his work and to whom blame should justly be attached for the mismanagement of Postal matters in this city? A public servant cannot directly reply to the criticisms of the Press; and Dr. Impey, debarred from accepting the challenge of the *Times of India* in usual way, was fortunately for himself enabled by the representations of the Chamber of Commerce to give a sufficient answer to the charges brought against him by the friends of Mr Garrett, and to grant the public, without violation of official etiquette, some insight into the true state of affairs. The Chamber of Commerce is blamed for publishing correspondence which cannot but be very painful to Mr. Garrett's feelings. But surely a public body, after demanding from Dr. Impey in the name of the community explanations of the misdoings of the Post Office, would have had no right to keep secret the Postmaster General's reply to their letter. With regard to Mr. Garrett himself we will now say nothing more than that we are sincerely sorry it should ever have become necessary for us to say a harsh word of him. He has always enjoyed the reputation of being a very worthy, upright, conscientious man, who, wherever he is placed, will try faithfully to do his duty to the best of his judgment and ability; but he is not much more fit at his time of life to be Postmaster of Bombay than the victor of Blenheim would have been to command the armies of England in the field when "from Marlborough's eyes "the streams of dotage flowed." The more shame, say we, to the Government of India for having brought disrespect instead of honour on the old age of a deserving public servant by appointing him to a post which it was impossible that he could successfully maintain. The appointment of Postmaster of Bombay in these stirring times requires its holder to possess more energy, activity, and knowledge of Postal improvements than any other Postmaster out of London; and, but for the malignant opposition of the Government of India to every scheme that can by possibility benefit Bombay, we should long ere this have had our Post Office placed under the management of a competent staff, having under their control all the other Post Offices in India. If the Supreme Government is so much in love with Mr. Garrett that they will not give him his pension at once and let him go, why do they not call him to join them in their Paradise at Simla? There he would have little or nothing to do; and, if he and all the members of Government took it into their heads to go to sleep for a month or two, Bombay would be as glad as was Sinbad the Sailor when he at last succeeded in throwing off his shoulders the Old Man of the Sea.

THE *Englishman* (Sept. 8):—The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,280	1,090	1,060	1074-7-6½	24,49,775
Benares.	1,865	1,095	1,015	1024-1-4½	19,09,325

THE same:—"There appears to be no end to the mischief and confusion caused by Act X. of 1859. When that now famous Act was passed, the Legislative Council, in a fit of enthusiasm, burst into cheers, and Sir J. P. Grant called for one cheer more for Currie's Act. It has now been working for four years and it is creating a Revolution. The effect on Indigo planting and rents is well known. It is now upsetting hundreds nay, thousands of decisions of the Sudder Courts which have, for a length of time, been considered settled law. The High Court is now trying to unravel the knot, and the more the Judges examine the question of the *Lakhiraj* lands by the light of Act X., the more difficult does a solution appear to be. If they decide as they must now interpret the law, all that has been done by the Courts for years must be declared illegal, and the consequences will be tremendous. The trouble arising out of the Indigo disputes will dwindle to insignificance before the anarchy which must then prevail. Our correspondent *Zamindar* well describes the state of affairs and the probable results. The reason we have not taken up the question before, is, that it was before the Court and no decision had yet been arrived at. If the Court decide on declaring all that has been done before by the Courts erroneous, an Act will be necessary to protect all who have bought and sold, and executed the decrees previously passed, or we shall have an amount of confusion and injustice, which would be a sad commentary on the Administration of Bengal. The rash interference with the tenures of Bengal before a thorough survey of the country had been made, is at the bottom of all this mischief."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We almost hesitate to put a date to our paper when noticing the state of our postal affairs across India, which are now worse than they were ten years ago, before the days of Railways and other modern improvements. The Bombay *dak* of the 30th of August reached Calcutta yesterday (Sept. 7), being the twelfth day after its leaving the Western Presidency. Surely this discreditable fact must represent all kinds of delays, negligences, and official irregularities on the road, and demands a searching investigation at the hands of the postal authorities, who will not, we hope, find that it is a case of 'nobody to blame,' as is too often the result of official enquiries."

THE same:—"We are glad to learn that the work of constructing the tunnel under the River Indus at Attock, has been resumed, as it will, when completed, be another triumph of our engineering skill and enterprise in India, and form another exception to the now no longer apposite saying that, were we to be driven out of India to-morrow, we should leave no other traces of our dominion than cutcherries and empty bottles. This remark was witty enough when uttered, and had then, perhaps, an apparent probability of remaining a truth; but during the last fifteen or twenty years we have laid the basis of a possibility that when our tenure of India shall cease, we shall leave behind us in this country monuments of our power and greatness equal in grandeur, and superior in utility, to the monuments which still show forth the imperial strength and magnificence of Rome in the countries which she subdued. Amongst the *reliquiæ* of England in India which shall show to future times that we have not been idle or useless in this country, will be the Sub-Indus Tunnel, which we hope will be carried to a rapid completion.

"Connected with the subject of this tunnel, and we believe we may with truth say dependent on it, is the abandonment of the Peshawur Valley, as a position for a large British military force. At the commencement of the Mutiny in 1857, the present head of the Government contemplated abandoning Peshawur and the Trans-Indus country between the river and the mouth of the Khyber Pass; and although the proposition, under the circumstances then existing, would have been a calamitous mistake if carried into execution, yet the withdrawal of our large force from Peshawur, as at present contemplated, and the removal of the Divisional Command to Rawul Pindee, seem to us to be, on every ground, advisable and judicious. It appears that the intention of the Government is to erect a fort at Peshawur, the works of which are, we believe, already somewhat advanced, capable of containing about half a British Infantry Regiment and a battery of Artillery, quite sufficient to form a strong outpost, and capable, in case of menace of danger, of being reinforced in any amount in a few days—in a few hours should a railway be constructed, which may be the case sooner than most people think. By these sensible arrangements we should almost entirely rid ourselves of the burthen of 'the sickly Peshawur Valley;' at the same time, for all practical purposes, holding the position at the mouth of the Khyber Pass with as much real tenacity, as much power in case of alarm, and as much vigilance as we can now exercise, and at an immensely diminished expense. The British force now maintained at Peshawur is the most expensive as compared with any other collection of troops of the same number and equipment, in all India; and any arrangement which shall convert the position occupied by it into a strong and well supported outpost, and put an end to it as a Divisional Command, will be most wise and statesmanlike. We never can abandon the Trans Indus country entirely, and we should be very sorry at present to hear that any such measure of shrinking in at any part of our frontier was contemplated; but we think that it is a mistake to locate a large British force there as a permanent arrangement, when a strong outpost would answer all political and military purposes."

THE *Mofussilite*:—"The *Delhi* informs us of the intended appointment of Colonel Durand to be Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, quite forgetting the fact that Colonel Elliott is now officiating for General Lawrence on sick leave in England, for twenty months. It would have been more graceful and better in every respect, had our contemporary noticed the fact of Sir Herbert Edwardes, K. C. B., having respectfully declined the appointment even if a vacancy should occur."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 14TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Emeu* from China anchored.

GALLE, 15TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Madras* from Australia anchored.

MADRAS, 15TH SEPTEMBER.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

ANTICIPATED HOSTILITIES WITH THE JAPANESE.

GALLE, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Arrived steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 28th August, Singapore 5th, and Penang 8th Sept.

Japan has again become the subject of some anxiety, and there are not wanting prospects of speedy hostilities in the Straits of Simonosaka, which form the Gibraltar of the inland sea.

A combined French, English, and Dutch fleet was to leave Yokohama about the 25th ultimo.

From China there is nothing of importance.

The chief political news has reference to the state of the country. No news of rebel movements.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15TH SEPT.

Arrived Steamer *Madras* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 20th August, and King George's Sound 1st Sept.

The intelligence received is of real importance and interest, and has special reference to the Government of the Colonies. The question of transportation has occupied a very large share of public attention.

The latest news from New Zealand is that there is a possibility of peace.

No further movements by the rebels are reported, and they are said to be suffering from want of food.

Coffee, less enquiry.
Sugar, improved prices.
Metals, little alteration.

(Private Telegram.)

CALCUTTA, 12TH SEPT.
Seven pound Grey Shirtings..... Rs. 10 12 0
Eight and a quarter ..... " 13 0 0
Market dull and closed: no buyers.

BOMBAY.

THE fall of rain registered at Matheran during the present monsoon exceeds 207 inches.

THE Bombay City Bank have concluded arrangements of a highly satisfactory nature with the Bank of London.

WE understand that Mr. A. R. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, will be appointed Judge of Kurrachee, in succession to Mr. Wedding, deceased.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 4 P. M.

LIEUTENANT C. C. Pemberton, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendant Revenue Survey, Khandeish.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Consul for Hanover at Bombay.

LIEUTENANT W. H. MACKENZIE, of the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona to-morrow, Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Surat *Soudagur*, of the 10th instant, understands that Mr. H. Rogers, the Collector of that place, will be appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

MR. J. W. HARDY, C. S., has been appointed Acting Collector of Poona, vice Mr. Morgan, appointed Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner Southern Division, during Mr. Hart's absence on leave to England.

THE next sale of building land on the Esplanade, under the direction of the Improvement Committee, consisting of twenty-five plots, will take place on Tuesday, the 20th instant, in the Dockyard, at 2 P. M.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. H. Carter, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as Deputy Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay.

FROM a Surat correspondent we learn that one of the prisoners sent by rail from Broach to Surat jumped from the train while in motion with fettered hands. He was apprehended by the sepoy on guard, and was but slightly injured.

IT is stated that a few days ago some coolies, pressed by famine, plundered Kuthol, one of the villages in the territory of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda. Information of this occurrence was sent to the Fouzdar of Nowsaree, who proceeded to the spot with a few armed men by special train, with a view to apprehend the offenders.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—Mr. Brown has committed up to this day eleven cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 26th of this month. Of these, three cases are of theft, one of fraudulently delivering counterfeit coins; one of cheating; four of house-breaking by night and theft; one of perjury; and one of unnatural crime.

A CASE was tried on or about the 6th instant before Mr. Cameron, the Judge and Session Judge of Surat, in which a man was charged with murdering his brother. The evidence of Dr. Shepherd, the Civil Surgeon of Surat, was to the effect that the murderer was insane at the time when he committed the act, for he was insane at the time at present. The Judge has sent the proceedings in the case to the Judges of the High Court for disposal.

THE DUNCAN ROAD ROBBERY CASE.—The prisoners in this case, Daniel Thomson, Henry George Simpson, and Charles Rax, were brought up on remand, charged with the robbery on the night of Tuesday, the 6th instant, from the person of one Private Thomas Madden, of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot, of three silver medals, one buff waist-belt with clasps, and fifty rupees in cash. The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Brown, when the additional evidence of Constable Mills, and Thomas King, a seaman, was taken. The enquiry will be resumed this day at 11 A. M.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—A goldsmith, by name Ballaram Gopal, was apprehended the other day by Mr. Constable Ross for stealing twenty pearls, three hundred rubies, nine emeralds, and one gold ornament, the property of a respectable Hindoo merchant, named Girdharlall Ragoonathdoss. It appeared that while Girdharlall was going a few days ago through the Mombadevee road he lost the above property from one of his pockets. He immediately gave information of the theft to Mr. Ross, who made every enquiry, and subsequently found a Hindoo broker who pointed out the prisoner, and on search being made the property was found in his box. The case will be brought on in a day or two before Mr. Brown.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the United Mercantile Company, Limited, held at the office of the Secretaries, on the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.
Present:—E. N. Wylie, Esq., in the chair: Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq.; Javerilall Umiashunker, Esq.; Bhimjee Purshotum, Esq., *Directors*:—E. Burke, Esq.; C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.; Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.; J. A. Jordan, Esq.; John McAlister, Esq.; Pestonjee Burjorjee Davar, Esq.; E. P. Gomes, Esq.; and others.
Proposed by E. Burke, Esq.; seconded by Javerilall Umiashunker, Esq., and carried unanimously.—"That the Company be voluntarily wound up with a view to a new Company being formed on the basis of transacting banking business."
Proposed by C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., seconded by Javerilall Umiashunker, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That Messrs. R. N. Wylie and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia be appointed Liquidators to transfer the assets &c. of the present to the new Company."
Proposed by Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., that Mr. Rattonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee Wadia be appointed Auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 per annum.
After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting then separated.

THE WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths from all causes in last week was 418 against 445 in the preceding week, showing a steady decrease on previous returns; and the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years was 240. The deaths from cholera were 97 against 93, and those from fever were 229 against 238 in the previous week. There were only 4 deaths of Europeans against 5 in the week preceding. The chief causes of death were fever, cholera, diseases of the alimentary and respiratory systems, cachexy, and debility; there were only 3 deaths from small-pox.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	5
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	0	Fever	11
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	25	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	2	Fever	2
Fever	150	Other diseases	7
Measles	0	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Other diseases	26	Cholera	1
Accident & violence	2	Fever	0
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	0
Cholera	20	Accident	0
Small-pox	1	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Measles	0	Cholera	0
Fever	72	Fever	0
Other diseases	19	Other diseases	4
Accident	1	Accident	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	57	15	Sexual system and child bearing	3	3
Small-pox	3	1	Tegumentary system	4	
Measles	0	0	Cachexy	35	28
Fever	229	123	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	15	14	Dropsy	2	2
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	4	3
Respiratory system	30	20	Other and unknown	0	0
Alimentary system	36	35			
Urinary system	0	0			

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 5th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 12th September 1864.

	Weekly Total. Inches.	Total. Inches
Observatory, Colaba	·64	42·26
Fort	1·32	68·18
Esplanade	·57	54·29
Byculla	·54	58·17

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 31st August.)

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—It appears that the fall of rain in the principal division was reported to be good and seasonable, and the crops were in a thriving condition. Cholera, however, was reported to have made its appearance in a few villages in the district. Disease was also said to be slightly prevailing amongst cattle; otherwise the public health was good.

SALE OF THE SITE OF THE MILITARY STAFF BUILDINGS IN THE FORT.

THE land on which the Military Staff Buildings at present stand was sold by auction yesterday at the Collector's Office in the old Town Barracks. There was rather a large attendance of persons present, principally natives, but the biddings were confined to a few capitalists. After the conditions of sale had been read the first lot, situated at the corner of Cowasjee Patel Street and facing the Cathedral, containing 25 square yards, was put up, and after a spirited bidding was knocked down to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama at Rs. 200 per square yard, the purchase money amounting to Rs. 85,000. Lot No. 2 was next put up; it consisted of a plot of ground containing 1,230 square yards, situated in the centre of the present building opposite the Church; it was bought by Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Carany at the rate of Rs. 145 the superficial yard, the purchase money amounting to Rs. 1,78,350. Lot No. 3, at the corner, facing the Church and the Elphinstone Circle, containing 1,105 square yards, was sold to Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Pandy for Rs. 160 per square yard, the purchase money amounting to Rs. 1,76,800. The next lot, No. 4, the site of the present Offices of the Commissary General, and containing 1,232 square yards, fetched Rs. 95 per square yard, amounting to Rs. 1,17,040, and was purchased by Mr. Manockjee Eduljee. The last lot, adjoining the Commissary General's Offices, and now occupied as stabling and godowns, realized Rs. 92 per square yard, the purchase money amounting to Rs. 1,06,720, was likewise knocked down to Mr. Manockjee Eduljee. The entire sum realized by the sale amounted to Rs. 6,63,910, averaging Rs. 138 the square yard.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library Rooms on Thursday the 8th September 1864.
Present.—The Honorable W. E. Frere, *President*, in the chair.
Vice-Presidents.—The Honorable Mr. Justice Newton, M. Stovell, Esq., M. D.
Members.—W. C. Coles, Esq., M. D.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; M. Kano, Esq., M. D.; Mungoldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.; W. Loudon, Esq.; Dadobah Pandoorang, Esq.; Dr. Geo. Buhler; The Revd. R. Stothert, A. M.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D.; Shantaram Narayan; Harichand Sadashiv, Esq., and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., *Honorary Secretary*.
The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
Members elected.—W. Niven, Esq.; James Trubshawe, Esq.; W. Wright, Esq.; and Charles Gonne, Esq., C. S.
Members proposed.—E. W. West, Esq., Acting Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway; and Robert Hannay, Esq., of Messrs. Grey & Co. Bombay.
Official Communication.
The *Secretary* read the following letter from Lieutenant D. Swiney, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central India, dated Jubulpoore, 10th August 1864.
SIR,—During the last few months I have been collecting implements in flint, and stone, which are numerous in this neighbourhood. I generally come across them in granitic gravel a few feet below the surface, and often broken pieces of them on the surface of granite hills; others I have found in the bed of the Nerbudda River. They are of various kinds. Some resemble in every particular the knives spoken of by Sir Charles Lyell in his Treatise on the Antiquity of Man, some are perfect, others in fragments; some are bleached white; many of these I have broken and they mostly contain a core of colored flint in the centre. This, I fancy, proves the age of these implements. But the most curious amongst my findings are some of which I have not been able to discover anything in books; they are in section polygonal, the facets being curved, many are barbed, others are trimmed for insertion into a wooden shaft. They vary from ½ to 3 inches long, and from ½ to 2 inches in diameter. I have also secured a number of flint hatchets, oval and circular in place, triangular in section, and one large axe, a most perfect specimen.
Curiously enough many of the implements are marked with an instrument much resembling our punch. The diameter varying from that of a three penny piece, to that of a pin's head.
Can you inform me whether any of these flint tools have been discovered before in this country? I am aware that some tribes have within a not very remote date been in the habit of using flint tools—but did any such tribes dwell near Jubbulpore? And does not the bleached surfaces and colored core of many of the knives point to an earlier date? Again; does not their recognition help to throw light on, and correspond with their position in the European strata where they have been found?
I have written a paper on the subject, which I have forwarded with my best specimens to Sir Charles Lyell, by Overland route, and as I imagined the scientific societies at home would take an interest in the matter.
My working parties are still continuing their search, and I have already obtained almost 300 more since the despatch of the above to Sir Charles Lyell.
If your society takes an interest in these matters I shall be happy to forward them a few specimens to examine.
Original Communication.—Copies of Inscriptions from the caves at Bedsa, with a plan. By Jas. A. West, Esq., 1st Class Assistant Engineer G. I. P. Railway. Read by the *Secretary*.
The small group of caves near Bedsa has been previously described in the journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. First in a letter from Mr. N. L. Westergaard to James Bird, Esq., published in the first volume page 438, in May 1841, and secondly in a Memoir on the Cave Temples of Western India, by the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., published in the third volume part 2, page 52, in January 1850. To these descriptions but little can be added. The caves can now be reached most conveniently from the small Railway Station of Kirlee, from which they are distant about five miles.
In the accompanying plan the excavations are numbered for the convenience of reference.
No. 1 is a small circular Chamber containing an unfinished rock Dagoh.
No. 2 consists of three water tanks over one of which is inscription No. 2, and a semicircular open recess, containing the remains of a rock dagoh. Its roof, if it ever existed, has slipped off and disappeared upon the back of the recess. Behind the dagoh is inscription No. 1.
No. 3 is the Chaitya.
No. 4 a small chamber.
No. 5 is the Vehar, with a tank on the right of its entrance. The front, which is ruinous, is partially closed with a built wall. The arched ceiling of this Vehar is a special peculiarity.
No. 6 is a small chamber, under the steps which lead up to the right, to a large nullah at

The subject of a gold currency for India has engaged the attention of the public for a long time, but the necessity for it was never so intensely felt as during the crisis of the last year, which, as the Committee humbly believe, was chiefly owing to the inadequacy of the metallic currency to meet the demands of trade.

The Committee do not fully share in the apprehensions of those who think that the supply of silver will gradually decrease, so much so as ultimately to cease altogether, particularly remembering that almost all the great commercial countries of the world have adopted gold as a medium of currency, and that in Mexico, which yields the largest amount of silver a strong and enlightened Government is about to be established. At the same time the Committee are of opinion that commercial as well as imperial considerations require that gold should form a part of the monetary arrangements of India. While entertaining this opinion, the Committee deem it due to state that an exaggerated stress has been laid upon the popular feeling in favor of gold. It is true that gold coin had been in vogue among the people here from a very remote period, and that it is still current in some Native States, but it has always been optional with parties to receive gold or silver, and preference to either the one or the other was given according to the nature of their demand. It was never, so far as the Committee are aware, a compulsory medium of currency. That the people would receive gold if it were admitted as a coin of the realm, the Committee have not the least doubt, but remembering that the bulk of the transactions of the people of this country are in small sums, which are more conveniently represented in silver than in gold, that even pure silver was found too valuable a metal to meet their ordinary wants, and a mixture of silver and copper under the name of "billon" was in circulation in this country for almost five centuries, they are inclined to think that the mass of the population will not be prepared to receive gold as an exclusive medium of currency. Such a measure would cause a disturbance in the popular mind, which being ignorant would not unnaturally be prone to suspect the good faith of the Government, while the Committee feel persuaded that independent of other objections, commercial as well as political, a consideration of the convenience of the masses should alone suggest that silver should not be totally demonetized.

It has been proposed by some public bodies in India that gold should be introduced as a primary currency, with silver as an auxiliary to the extent of 200 Rs. to 500 Rs., but the Committee apprehend that such a measure may be attended with a fall in the price of silver to the serious loss of both the Government and private individuals. The extent of the loss in the absence of reliable data it is impossible to estimate, but we imagine that the normal cash balances in the Government Treasuries are generally fifteen crores of Rupees, that within the last nine years about the silver imported into the country after deducting exports, amounted to ninety crores in round numbers, and that the great bulk of that silver is now in general circulation the loss it can easily be imagined must be very great. It could not therefore be a sound economic policy on the part of Government to adopt any measure which would bring about such an untoward result.

The Committee observe, that the plan of Sir Charles Trevelyan is to "declare gold to be a legal tender in addition to silver," in other words to declare a double currency of gold and silver. Having regard to the fluctuations of value to which a double standard must be liable, the Committee submit it cannot be safe or expedient to try such an important experiment as the one under consideration on the admittedly defective basis of an unlimited double currency. The Committee believe the mercantile communities in the three Presidencies from a just sense of the inexpediency of a double standard are opposed to a change of that character.

On the other hand, the Committee perceive from the report of some recent discussions in the House of Commons on the subject of gold currency for India, that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State was not disposed to admit gold as a legal tender, but to introduce the English or Australian sovereign as equivalent of 10 Rs. and to declare it receivable at the Government Treasuries in lieu of taxes. His Excellency justly remarked that "until the people were more accustomed to gold, it would be a serious measure and might be dangerous to remodel the whole circulation of India in the manner proposed," i. e., by making gold and silver jointly a legal tender. The Secretary of State was moreover of opinion, that gold should be introduced as a tentative measure only, and although he did not wish to express his decided opinion until the views of the Indian Government were ascertained, he was inclined to think that the plan proposed by him would offer facilities to commerce without causing disturbance in the popular mind.

The Committee fully appreciate the spirit which actuates the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to pursue the measure cautiously, but they apprehend that under the circumstances every creditor except the Government would be at liberty to refuse the acceptance of gold, the Government must find means to relieve itself of the gold, which it receives in satisfaction of taxes. How this end can be attained without rendering itself liable to loss, it is not apparent, and it is not ever observable that as the Government would not change the sovereign like a currency note, the returns of sovereigns which will come into circulation might not unreasonably be in excess of the amount which the Government in the number must be limited, might be able to dispose of by payment into the public treasuries. It appears to the Committee that this inconvenience might be obviated by giving the debtor the option of paying one-third of his debt of whatever amount in sovereigns. This measure will of course be in the nature of a compromise, but as an experiment it cannot, the committee respectfully submit, be expedient to go further than the limit suggested. The proposed course they feel persuaded would be free from the evils of an unlimited double standard, would not burden Government, would keep gold in circulation, and thus facilitate commerce, and give the people a fair opportunity of showing in the best practical form their preference either for gold or silver. If eventually gold obtains the preference it may permanently usurp in lieu of silver, of course regard being had to future supplies of gold and the demand of the world for it.

With regard to the form in which gold should be introduced, any coin that would represent an integral decimal, would, the Committee submit, be acceptable to the people. Coins of fractional value greatly complicate accounts, and are not easily understood by the community at large, and it is of the utmost importance, therefore, that in the determination of a new gold coin for India they should be most scrupulously avoided. They cannot help operate as a powerful deterrent against the circulation of a new currency. Hence it is the Committee contend for a coin representing an integral decimal. Perhaps the English or Australian sovereign would be the most fitting medium. It will, as Sir Charles Trevelyan justly observes, "bind together England, Australia and India in a triangular trade of a highly beneficial kind. The manufactured goods exported from England to Australia would be paid for by sovereigns sent to India to pay for Indian produce exported to England, and the equivalent offered by which gold is periodically abstracted from the Bank of England, to sweep the Continent of silver for transmission to India, would be steadily mitigated."

The Committee believe that the Government has sufficient information at its disposal to enable it to decide whether sovereigns would be tendered in India or not at 10 Rupees a piece. Judging from the market value of pure gold, the Committee are of opinion that sovereigns may be sold at that price without loss to the importer. The weight of a sovereign being 10 dammas, and deducting the 11th anna as alloy, the nett pure gold contained in it is equal to ten annas. The average price charged by the bazar dealers for a toiah of pure gold, i. e., for 16 annas, is 16 Rupees, (the present selling price is less,) and the intrinsic value of a sovereign, compared to the relative value of a gold mohur of 15 annas pure gold at the above rate of 16 Rupees, must be equivalent to Rs. 10. 14. 6. It may be observed that when the bazar dealers sell at 16 Rupees a toiah of pure gold, the importer necessarily charges less, and his price also includes freight, insurance, customs duty, and all other incidental charges. If the importer of pure gold does not suffer loss at less than Rs. 16 a toiah it cannot by parity of reasoning be a hardship or injustice to the importer of the sovereign to fix its value at 10 Rs. Sir Charles Trevelyan has shewn that the Mint charge of the Australian Colonies for coining sovereigns "is very extravagant," in addition to which a heavy custom duty of 1s. 3d. has to be paid for every 22 of standard gold brought to the Royal Mint at Sydney for coinage. Considering that the introduction of a gold currency into India will open a wide field to Australia, and materially benefit its trade with India, the Committee feel persuaded that the Government of Australia will find it advantageous to facilitate the export of its sovereigns to a near market by reducing its rate of customs duty and seniorage.

To the merchant the admission of the sovereign into the currency of the country at 10 Rs. will open a near market for a commodity which he has now to carry to a great distance for the same price. The saving of freight and insurance which he will thereby effect will alone afford him a sufficient inducement for diverting the present flow of sovereigns to England. But whether it be profitable to import sovereigns at 10 Rs. a piece or not, if that coin should be introduced into India, its value should, the Committee respectfully urge, be fixed at 10 Rs. only, and not at any fractional sum, and if that does not appear to be practicable, it is better that some new gold coin for India should be devised, than that the prospects of a healthy system of gold currency should be impaired by the introduction of a fractional coin which will be intelligible to but a few and by no means acceptable to the country at large. I have, &c., your most obdient servant,

JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Honorary Secretary.

British Indian Association Rooms. No. 1 Larkin's Lane. The 22nd September 1864.—*Englishman, September 7.*

THE BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

(From the Gujerat Mitra.)

THE events that have happened one after another on this Railway should excite much pain and surprise. A few weeks have hardly transpired since the accident on the Nerbudda Viaduct, when lo! a great damage has been caused to the Mhyee River Bridge. About sixteen rows of oblique piles on the one side and about four on the other have been washed away. Two spare rows of the small Watruck Bridge too have suffered the same fate. Who knows what is to become in future when failures of this nature happen so soon? The people in this Province are not in such an advanced state as to discuss and think upon these serious matters, which in England would give rise to great public agitation, and the questions would be discussed threadbare, until they are promptly and clearly settled as to causes, consequences and remedies. Such a close and hot controversy also not unfrequently brings about the most desirable disclosures, by which the public are enabled to pronounce upon the guilty parties with remarkable preciseness. Men in power are thus kept in awe and cautioned. But in this country matters are entirely different. Its apathy is the chief source of its misery. Not even such matters in which the lives and property of the people themselves are concerned, attract their attention. Until such time as the people may adapt themselves to such a contingency, a serious duty is entailed upon the public writers to effect this desirable consummation in their behoof. In England, the people exercise their influence upon the papers, whilst here the papers rule over the people. India is known all throughout the world more especially through the instrumentality of its public writers. Nevertheless, their present number is quite inefficient to meet the requirements of this country, and their influence does not extend beyond certain limits. The subject under notice confirms this view by the way. The Bombay journals have observed an inexplicable silence as regards a serious accident which has befallen such a work, which holds, in some measure, the responsibility of the safety of hundreds of lives and lacs of rupees' worth of commercial transactions. They have not thought proper even to submit accurate and full details of the accident. We had certainly an high opinion of their influence and resources. When the Nerbudda accident happened we were confident that they would energetically set to work for tracing out its real causes, and play an important part in necessitating the Government to interfere and institute an enquiry into this very grave and unhappy occurrence; but it is with regret that we observe them inactive in this matter, which is going an injustice to our province.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the accidents which we have related should be deemed more than sufficient to keep both Government and the Railway Company on the alert. If there has turned out any grave occasion after the mutinies for the people of Guzerat to offer public thanksgiving to God it is, we assert, that which they spared hundreds of human lives notwithstanding the late accidents. Cannot it be the case that the All-Merciful has thus heralded for our good the future dangers that may be unluckily in store for us? We therefore exhort both the Government and the Company to adopt every precautionary measure to assure us that our lives are safe in their custody. It is of the greatest moment that the whole line should undergo the most minute examination. When it is made known that the most despicable tricks have been resorted to in the construction of several masonry bridges, and their supervision was performed in a shamefully careless style, who would dare guarantee that some of them would not give way and imperil the train with its living freight in one of the heavy bursts of the monsoon? Thank Providence, that the Mhyee Bridge did not experience this season a second inundation, or else can any one doubt that a great many of its spans would have been torn to pieces? A small bridge like the Watruck has been able to hold together even for four years and more. If so how more scandalous? Thus, when such disastrous failures come to pass, the officials of the Company are not to be found on the spot. When the Nerbudda viaduct broke down, we at least expected that they would swiftly and eagerly assemble wherever there was any likelihood of danger, and there watch the state of works as brought about by the operation of natural [illegible] and there consult [illegible] the best means of guarding against any future mishaps. But how unbrotherly have these simple expectations been deceived? We cannot help what it need not be here added, that he avails himself of the leisure he has, and spends the hot season in the hills at the local Sanatarium—Sheikh Bodeen. Many reasons might be given why this residence in the Hills is requisite; the following however may be quoted as one or two out of the many that may be adduced:—

"1st.—It is necessary that when the preaching season is over, that a Missionary should be studying and making himself acquainted with the language of his hearers, especially if that language is a difficult one, which Pushtoo, or the language of the Afghans undoubtedly is, and few will deny but that this can be better done in a cool rather than a hot atmosphere."

"2nd.—Any one who has had practical experience of the hot weather of the Derajat, will admit that it is most trying to the European constitution; and that if a man stays for many successive hot seasons at either of the stations, at Bunnoo or Dera Ismail Khan, it knocks him up. The Missionary, then, who is a useful man, and has a great work before him, should do all in his power to keep himself in sound health; and this can only be effected in the Derajat, by a continued residence at Sheik Bodeen during the hot season. A man, whose work it is to convert bigoted Afghans should, at the commencement of the cold season, have his whole bodily and mental faculties in the best order, with a view to successfully coping with these hardy mountaineers the Powindeahs who, although they have been for the last two years subjected to the arguments, enthusiasm, and energy of a man in the high state of health, which I have before shown, is so requisite, have as yet failed to be convinced; for, up to the present time, not a single convert has been made. I trust that in the few remarks that I have made, that I have convinced the well-wishers of the Afghan Mission that the measures comforts and material well being of the Missionaries have not been neglected, for even the most fastidious ought to be contented with a lot that would drive them to seek the cool of a Hill climate in the hot weather; and the choice of living during the winter months at two stations in a climate which in the cold season is unrivalled."

SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

(From the Madras Athenæum and Daily News.)

THE study of "Prices Current" is by no means interesting to the majority of people who live in this part of India. In Bombay, where speculations of every description are carried on most extensively, the stock and share lists are, perhaps, more carefully perused than any other portion of a newspaper. A rise or fall of two or three per cent. in the price of a particular description of shares is sufficient to disturb the equanimity of more men, who own such shares, and who have not invested their money for the purpose of becoming permanent holders. They have purchased expressly to sell out at a profit; hence it is that they watch the movements of the market with more than ordinary interest. The American war has proved of immense benefit to India in many ways, but we can scarcely say that the speculative mania which prevails in the western Presidency, and to which the war has given rise, is a benefit. No doubt the stimulus given to the cultivation of cotton is in a great measure to be attributed to speculators; yet this is not altogether an unmixed good. The gold is not pure, it contains an alloy of a very base description. In fact, some of the people of Bombay have in the pursuit of gain overstepped the boundary which separates the transactions of honourable men from those which are entered into by Yankees of the lowest stamp. It is no doubt a very clever thing for a man without a conscience to obtain as great a price for wooden nutmegs as for genuine ones; but no honorable man can look upon such a transaction as a legitimate one. It is an easy matter for one acquainted with the details of his own business to impose upon a tyro in such matters. We do not however imagine that our readers would deem it right for any one to take advantage of another person's ignorance, in the manner we have suggested. Yet this is a common occurrence in the Presidency of Bombay if we are to take the reports of mercantile transactions, which appear in the daily papers, as a criterion of what is done there.

The people of Bombay for the last eighteen months have been drunk with success. When the American war broke out a few, who had studied mankind more carefully than their fellows, ventured to purchase cotton largely. The result to themselves was most beneficial; they bought the staple in India at a very low sum, and sold it in England at an enormous per centage. They did not remain masters of the position for any length of time; they were the pioneers, and the crowd were ready to follow in their foot-steps. The men who had made money by cotton were liable to the same consequences as would a subject for the same crime; but the case of a Hindoo prince, although he might even be a dependant of our Government, is so different from all others that could be cited as precedents, that it seems hard, if not positively unjust, to try, or to condemn him under the rules in force amongst ourselves, unless it has been previously and definitely intimated to him that such rules are to apply to him to the same extent as they apply to every one else.

We know that from time immemorial to the period of our conquest of India, it was the universal practice of Indian rulers to order a man to execution, especially for an offence against themselves, without the slightest deliberation. The life of the subject was at the sole mercy of his ruler, and if the ruler chose, either in a moment of exasperation, or under an error of a perverse judgment to take it, why there was no law to balk his fancy, and no law to punish his caprice. Things have, of course, altered very materially since we took possession of the country, and all natives high and low must be aware that the object of our Government is to restrain all unlawful attempts upon the person of another. Of the moral effects of this restraining principle upon all alike there can be no doubt whatever; but it *is* doubtful how far those who were once above the law, consider our law to have affected their position, and circumscribed their privileges, and it is on this consideration that we, if called upon to pronounce sentence upon the Rajah of Ulwar for his late offence, would pause before we delivered it.

There may be nothing to excuse, in our eyes, the fatal length to which the chief's violence of feeling carried him on the occasion, and we will even suppose that he was expressly forbidden to slay any of his subjects by his engagements with us, and made clearly to understand that, if he did, he would incur the same punishment which is inflicted on a common murderer. Still the suggestion made by his unhappy followers is indeed a gross an insult to himself, that we can easily believe he must have forgotten everything in his desire for revenge, remembering only that his traditional and hereditary privileges empowered him to resent the insult on him, who, although only the innocent cause of it, was yet in a great measure associated with it, and that hundreds, and perhaps thousands of men, who lived under those from whom he drew his inspiration, had forfeited their lives and property for a much less serious offence.

We are far from wishing to be thought the apologists of the Rajah of Ulwar. We have as great a horror of his crime as the best man alive, and we are as much interested in seeing the guilty punished as the most ardent lover of order and good government. But we cannot help feeling that, although murder is murder, commit it who will, the case of the Rajah of Ulwar is one which must be judged by itself, and not as one coming within the ordinary experiences of life. That it may be so judged, we have stated everything here that occurred to us as likely to give it a distinct character, and we leave the rest to Sir John Lawrence in the full confidence, that he will consider and dispose of this serious matter on the broadest and fairest principles that can be brought to bear upon the unfortunate case.

THE AFFGHAN MISSION.

(From the Lahore Chronicle.)

A FRIEND on the Frontier favors us with the following particulars concerning the Affghan Mission, the head quarters of which are at Der Ishmael Khan:—

"The number of European clergymen attached to the Mission is two; and, for the sake of distinction, I will call one the senior Missionary, and the other the junior Missionary. The duties of the senior may be briefly summed up as consisting of a general supervision, together with the work of preaching to the Affghans. The junior, who is not acquainted with Pushtoo, has charge of the School, and the education of the rising generation is conducted by him, assisted by a native, subject however, to the instructions that may be issued from time to time, for his guidance, by his immediate superior the senior Missionary. The buildings that have been provided as private residences for the members of the Mission are large, well built, and commodious. They consist of three houses at Dera Ismail Khan, one at Sheikh Bodeen, and one at Bunnoo. One of the houses at Dera Ismael Khan is set apart for a School house, and, as this is the most appropriate place for the Schoolmaster or junior Missionary to live in, no room is here provided for his accommodation. The duties of the senior Missionary being of a more general nature, and, as the work of supervision and control is entirely in his hands, it follows that the houses at Bunnoo and Sheikh Bodeen are more especially intended for him; again, his work being confined to six months of the cold weather, during which time the Powindeahs remain in British Territory, he has little or no work to do during the hot months, and, as it is essential for the health of this Missionary should be attended to, it need not be here added, that he avails himself of the leisure he has, and spends the hot season in the hills at the local Sanatarium—Sheikh Bodeen. Many reasons might be given why this residence in the Hills is requisite; the following however may be quoted as one or two out of the many that may be adduced:—

"1st.—It is necessary that when the preaching season is over, that a Missionary should be studying and making himself acquainted with the language of his hearers, especially if that language is a difficult one, which Pushtoo, or the language of the Affghans undoubtedly is, and few will deny but that this can be better done in a cool rather than a hot atmosphere."

"2nd.—Any one who has had practical experience of the hot weather of the Derajat, will admit that it is most trying to the European constitution; and that if a man stays for many successive hot seasons at either of the stations, at Bunnoo or Dera Ismail Khan, it knocks him up. The Missionary, then, who is a useful man, and has a great work before him, should do all in his power to keep himself in sound health; and this can only be effected in the Derajat, by a continued residence at Sheik Bodeen during the hot season. A man, whose work it is to convert bigoted Affghans should, at the commencement of the cold season, have his whole bodily and mental faculties in the best order, with a view to successfully coping with these hardy mountaineers the Powindeahs who, although they have been for the last two years subjected to the arguments, enthusiasm, and energy of a man in the high state of health, which I have before shown, is so requisite, have as yet failed to be convinced; for, up to the present time, not a single convert has been made. I trust that in the few remarks that I have made, that I have convinced the well-wishers of the Affghan Mission that the measures comforts and material well being of the Missionaries have not been neglected, for even the most fastidious ought to be contented with a lot that would drive them to seek the cool of a Hill climate in the hot weather; and the choice of living during the winter months at two stations in a climate which in the cold season is unrivalled."

THE RAJAH OF ULWAR.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

OUR readers have all no doubt heard of the atrocity which has been lately perpetrated by the Rajah of Ulwar, and of the measures which have been taken by the Supreme Government to arrive at a full knowledge of the shocking tragedy. No formal announcement of the Rajah's guilt has yet been made, but it is understood by all, that the particulars of it, which have been given from time to time in the public journals, are substantially correct, and that the report furnished by the Commissioner, recently appointed to enquire into the matter, was all that was wanting, officially, to complete the case against His Highness of Ulwar.

That report is now in the hands of the Governor General, and we are simply unable to conceive how His Excellency means to deal with the titled offender. It has been suggested by some journals, and taken for granted by others, that the annexation of Ulwar, and the expulsion of its chief are the only measures which can be adopted by our Government under the circumstances; and judged by the ordinary rules of procedure in such cases, the penalty proposed does not appear too severe for the offence which has been committed. Every murderer on conviction forfeits his life as well as his possessions in all well regulated communities. But the question naturally arises whether the Rajah of Ulwar can be proceeded against as, in any sense, an ordinary criminal, and the fact of no one having yet contemplated the possibility of his being condemned to death, shows that there are none who regard his case as coming within the province of our statute law.

It is extremely probable, that those who on our part drew up the engagements which bind the tributary chiefs in India to us may have foreseen something of the kind which has just occurred, and may have provided against it by a general clause requiring each chief to refrain from inflicting the punishment of death on a subject without a fair judicial trial; but it seems more than improbable that there should have been a special condition inserted in any treaty, by which it was made penal for any Rajah to take the law into his own hands and strike off the head of a subject on the impulse of the moment, or that, even if such a condition was clearly laid down, it should have been made to specify the particular penalty which would be incurred by each class of offences against the life of a person that might be committed by tributary princes.

Assuming, then, that up to this time no regular penal code has been framed to suit the peculiar circumstances of native rulers, we cannot be wrong in anticipating, that the offence of the Rajah of Ulwar, if punished at all, will be punished by the arbitrary sentence of the British Government, under an *ex post facto* enactment, or even under no enactment at all. There is certainly this to be said in justification of such a course, that the crime of which the Ulwar chief has been guilty is one which is in the last degree odious to all civilized men; one which stirs up within them the strongest indignation, and appeals most directly and powerfully to their inherent sense of justice. But with all this it is well to consider whether anything can really make it just to punish a man whom no existing law can probably touch, and who, at the time he committed the offence, may not have been aware of the full extent of the responsibility he was incurring.

We quite understand that, in all properly governed countries, the law for the prince is the same as the law for the peasant; and that were a monarch even guilty of murder he would be soon obliged to share the field with speculators. For months cotton was the rage, although the profits gradually diminished. The men who were plucky, but who did not possess five hundred rupees which they could call their own, tried their luck, just in the same manner as men "try" their luck in a lottery. The Banks were smitten with the contagion and advanced money most liberally; if a man bought cotton, he could always manage to raise money upon it without much difficulty; and as prices were constantly advancing in England, every one connected with the business in this country derived a profit. The success was so palpable that new schemes and speculations without end were generated. Numerous associations for lending money were formed, and launched on the Indian market. Bombay supported these new companies to a much greater extent than did Madras or Calcutta; in fact she took the lead, and has, up to this time, maintained it. Day after day we learn that, new banks were being established, and that there was ample room for all, if the assertions put forth to the public, in the various prospectuses, were to be relied upon. The enormous amount of speculation which has thus been generated has enabled the old established banks to pay extraordinary dividends; while the prices of shares have gone up to a fabulous height. Indeed, the evil has spread so extensively, that Government servants and others who know nothing of business matters have been tempted "to try their luck," for we can call it by no better name. If the American war should be terminated within the present year, the consequences would be most disastrous to many in this country.

To those who are already smitten by the speculative mania which exists in India, we know that our warning will be useless, but to those who have not ventured out of their depth, a word may be of use. The Indian money market is, and has been for a long time past, in an abnormal state, and it is not only foolish, but worse, for those who are unacquainted with monetary transactions to venture to speculate at present. They may, or they may not draw a prize; but the chances are ten to one against their obtaining what they wish. Those who can remember what happened in England in 1846 and 47 when the Railway mania collapsed, must know what is likely to be the result in this country. The worst feature, however, in the Indian market we consider to be the shady transactions which are daily occurring. Men, who are supposed to be gentlemen, blow their names to be placed on the list of Directors of new companies for the purpose of serving their own ends. Bombay has furnished us with an example of this kind quite recently. A member of a firm joined the Directorate of a new financial company, although he knew quite well that the senior partner of his firm was a director of another association of a similar character. He had a large number of shares alloted to him, which he sold at a premium, and then he suddenly declined to serve as a director. The reasons which he gave for his proceedings are most paltry; and we think his fellow directors did well to let the public know the details of the business. So far as we can judge from the published correspondence, he must deeply regret having meddled in the matter at all. We do not wish to insinuate that he has done anything illegal. As a member of a wealthy firm, his name on the directorate of the new company was a sort of guarantee to the uninitiated, that the undertaking was not a bubble one. As a director, he had a larger number of shares allotted to him, than he would have had under any circumstances; he should, therefore, instead of selling these shares for his own benefit, have offered them to the company. He reaped a good harvest, and then resigned his post of director. He has, we believe, given up the premia, on being asked to do so, but he ought to have done that at first. If such things can be done by European merchants, we can imagine what a sink of jobbery must exist among the native community. Time bargains with all their attendant evils are daily concluded, and as a matter of course attempts are constantly being made to "rig" the market. It is satisfactory to know that already some have paid heavily for their temerity. If our Madras merchants have not obtained as large a portion of the golden harvest as their brethren in Bombay, they have the satisfaction of knowing that all their dealings have been honorable. There has been no bribing of Telegraph officials, no unfair practices; their transactions have been such as any honourable man might enter into without injuring his reputation for fair dealing. If a financial crisis does happen shortly, they will know that it is through no fault of theirs. The end of the present monetary rage in Bombay can not be far off; the crash must come, and when the storm has blown over and the atmosphere been cleared, it is to be hoped that business will be conducted on different system to that which has sprung up within the last eighteen months. Whether the American war ceases or not, a change in our markets must take place soon and it will be well for those who are not fast bound in the meshes to prepare for the blow, before it be too late. Within the last month considerably in price, and there is every prospect of their falling still lower. We are very much inclined to think that the Bombay people will find to their cost that they have launched out too freely.

THE MORALITY OF PLAYING FOR MONEY.

(From the Spectator.)

WHAT *is* the moral law upon the subject of gambling? That wretched little Prince the Duc de Valentinois, Prince de Monaco, after selling the greater part of his dominions to Napoleon to be tyrannized over at discretion, has sold to M. Blanc, concessionaire of Homburg, the right to establish a hell in the insignificant remainder. Monaco is to be a French or Italian Homburg, and the usual paraphernalia of tables and "rocks," chefs de mission and clever waiters, croupiers and pretty girls with short petticoats and easy manners, lorettes to tempt men to sin, and Jesuits to give them easy absolution, have already arrived. We are all agreed that the Duc de Valentinois in so prostituting his sovereign claims has done a very wrong thing. We are also all agreed that the Pope when he grants his permission for lotteries, and pays priests and gendarmerie out of the produce of tickets giving a legal right to be upon events regulated by chance but secured by the State guarantee, also does a very wrong thing. Finally we are all agreed that the English police when they wink at the abominations "Dixie's Land," and permit old Jews to take and young apprentices to offer odds for and against every horse which runs within England, to establish as it were silver hells with horses instead of dice, are also doing a very wrong thing. But outside those forms of admitted viciousness,—the gambling sanctioned by a Prince, the betting sanctified by a Pope, and the little frauds of swindling grooms,—there is a spacious debatable land, a vast extent of territory upon which the moral law is held to be extremely uncertain and vague. Gambling is perhaps the solitary vice or habit common among civilized men about which there is no law, or appearance of a law, or opinion which may be twisted into a law in the Christian Scriptures, and upon which therefore men are compelled to construct some law either from natural justice, or obvious expediency, or strict analogy for themselves. There are among us, we believe, men who assert that all gambling so long as it be honest is innocent, that the objection is a prejudice, that if a man chooses to stake his fortune on the turn of a die instead of a turn of the markets that is a question of wisdom or judgment, but not in the least one of morals. All that morals enforce is that he shall not stake more than his fortune, shall not bet trusting to win, shall not play cards for sums which if he lost he could not immediately pay. So very few, however, hold that idea that it is hardly worth while to waste time in stating the answer. It would be easy to show that if moral laws exist at all every man holds his wealth in trust for others as well as himself, that he can have no more right to throw away such a means of usefulness than to blind himself, or mutilate himself, or commit suicide, but the sophism may be safely left to the instinctive sense of mankind. People are too afraid for their savings ever to transmit such a theory, or to act upon it as thinking it right ever for themselves. There are many more among us, a whole section of our population, who hold the other extreme, —that dice are in themselves evil, that cards are the devil's books, that the playing of any game or any match for money, even if the struggle is in itself laudable, like cricket or swimming matches, is detestable. Almost all average Scotchmen hold that creed, the majority of English Calvinists, and a very large section of that excellent though un-Christian class whose code is respectability. They argue principally from the theory of abuse. Gambling they say, if not vice itself, —and they are a little puzzled by the absence of Scriptural prohibitions,—leads to vice, leads to the indulgence of avarice, covetousness, and hatred, directly encourges waste, and ends too often in misery; the use of cards tends to gambling and they therefore will not use cards. A few others actuated by the same feelings, but unwilling to acknowledge them, try to invent a philosophical theory, declare all games "rubbish"—which is an argument only to men of their own tastes, or "waste of time"—which raises the whole question of recreation, or in despair invent a postulate and deduce a complete theory from it. Archbishop Whately did that. He said a bet was wrong because the winner took from the loser without giving a *quid pro* *petitio principii*. John has a right to give Tom sixpence if Tom likes to take it and if he gives it upon conditions, say that he wins a point at whist, the moral right is not altered. Of the two extreme opinions that one is by far the more deserving of respect, if only because it inculcates self-restraint; but it produces evil. Most men feel in their hearts that moderate whist produces, none of the consequences thus predicted from cards, that a bet to back an opinion does not demoralize them like habitual resort to the "turf," and entertain a light contempt for the dogma that placing bits of pasteboard in a certain sequence can be a moral offence, which leads to a dangerous reaction. For a really determined vicious gambler commend us to the man who has been bred up to think a family round game a heinous sin. The true line which we all feel rather than see to exist must lie somewhere between these extremes, but it is no easy matter to fix the just point of division.

Granting it right to play for money at all, which most people will grant, and that there must be a limit to the amount it is justifiable to stake, which all—even gamesters—assert, what is the principle on which the moral limit should be decided? Most people respond at once that no man ought to play for more than he can afford, but the sentence when analyzed will be found to amount to nothing. A really good player could "afford" guinea whist very well indeed if he had only five hundred a year, and the dogma invest the absurdity of making capacity for winning the test of a moral right. What is the meaning, either, of the sum a man can afford? Does it imply that he may play up to the amount of his income, or half his income, or what Mr. Mill calls his surplus income *i. e.*, his income after necessaries are purchased, or his income after he has done all his duty in spending and lending or giving? That last definition with men who hold, as we do, that property like strength or capacity is a trust never to be misused without sin, would simply prohibit playing for money altogether. Or, to put another point, is a Marquis of Westminster or of Bute justified in playing for hundred-pound points? Their loss is less in proportion to their means than shilling points to average professional men, yet—though a fixed line is impossible—such stakes by comparison with the stakes necessary to give rich men interests in the game necessarily suggest the notion of waste. Now all waste *qua* waste is evil, and requires a justification just as much as the cutting off of a finger joint or an ear would require one. No man has a moral right, as Mr. Kingsley somewhere puts it to shy at sea-gulls with half-crowns, even if his half-crowns be ever so many or exhaustless. He can use them to purpose, and having them he is bound to use them to purpose, just as he is bound to use his brains, or his strength or any other gift which is his.

The true law, so far as it can be defined, which is not very closely, seems to be a composite one. No man can, for instance, have a right, a moral right, to play for a sum which he feels rouses in him avarice, or greed, or hatred, or any distinctly evil sentiment. He might as well toy with a disposition to murder, caress a tendency to theft, or deliberately encourage a fancy towards his neighbour's wife. Nor having the right for himself he cannot have it for his fellow-players, —is just as evil if he tempts them to evil as if he commits it himself. Then when he has discovered the sum which leaves his pulses cool —which will differ with every player—he is bound also to calculate not how much he can afford—for that is regulated by his chance of winning—but how much he has a right to waste, to lose to throw away for the sake of the amusement gained. No man in the world out of a Trappist monastery ever disputed the right to some recreation, and no man except a miser ever questioned that it was lawful to buy one. The only point is the price to be paid, which must be decided like everything else by a very complex calculation balancing between one's desires, one's needs, and one's duties. To give more than the net result of that equation is wrong, and just as much evil as the throwing away of any other resource with which God has endowed us—time, or health, or special powers no more, no less. The are many men, especially among the sedentary, so unhappily constituted that the only recreation which is recreation, which takes them out of themselves, gives them excitement without fatigue, and rest without the sense of *ennui*, is playing cards. They have a right to play, as we understand it, without the perpetual conflict of conscience with which some men are afflicted, but only at a price—the price they would think themselves justified in paying for any other amusement which produced nothing except the momentary relief. Means have very little to do with the matter, and the chance of winning nothing at all; the money lost or won is pure waste by somebody; but then one has a right to waste when waste purchases fresh powers, for then it ceases to be what nevertheless in itself it is.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Hackett, Captain, 28th Regiment, on leave, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Reed, Assistant Surgeon J. G., 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Jeulgaum.

Baigrie, Major, Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

Cole, Captain C. R., late 56th Regiment, on leave, to New Zealand.

GARRISON ORDER.—SEPT. 15TH.

By LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain Ingham, 28th Foot, from 16th September to 15th October, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1864.

In case of loss of Stores by fire, decay, theft or other accident, the concurrence of the Controller of Military Accounts with the head of the Department in opinion that no servant of Government is blameable, shall be sufficient authority to write off the value of the Stores in the public accounts. When the value exceeds Rs. 500, the circumstances will be reported by the Controller to Government.

The following Officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 7 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Thomas Brown, 5th N. L. I., Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, from 2nd March 1864.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1864.

The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 2 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Samuel Swinton Jacob, Royal Artillery, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, from 13th November 1862.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1864.

Lieutenant W. H. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I., has been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, from the 10th February 1863.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

2nd Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers).—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Rowland Robert Wallace to be Captain on the Cadre of the above Regiment, from 23rd August 1864, vice Graham, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

General List.—Ensign Walter Francis Hume, to be Lieutenant, from 23rd August 1864, in room of Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) R. R. Wallace, promoted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th Sept.

Under instructions from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Ensign Lugard, of the 1st Battalion 4th Foot, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Musketry to the Battalion, with effect from the 11th inst.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Acting Schoolmaster Thomas Lee, from D-Battery to B-Battery E-Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to join on the arrival of the Battery at Ahmednuggur.

Schoolmaster Robert Farrell, from A to C-Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join on the arrival of the Battery at Hyderabad.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. A. R. T. McKae, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut. Aslie, on temporary Staff employ.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Brigadier General C. Lucas, Royal Horse Artillery, from 28th August to 4th October, in extension.

Lieut. S. H. Halahan, 44th Foot, from 15th July to 27th January; and Ensign G. G. Bird, 106th Foot, from 25th July to 29th January, in extension on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Major J. H. Champion, Staff Corps, from 9th September to 8th October, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Augustus Charles Gumpert as Consul for Hanover at Bombay.

Lieutenant L. Russell, Her Majesty's 16th Regiment N. I., assumed charge of the duties of Acting Fourth Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar on the 28th June 1864.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honorable the Acting Chief Justice of

A vec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'eut belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also alter the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that artificial Teeth or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth in great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extraction, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Mr. G. by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Ireland, and Europ at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ... £20 2s. 11d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand ... 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 4 per cent.
" 6 " ... 3 "
" 3 " ... 2 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on demand at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All interest allowed at the Bank's Office will be subject to the deduction of Income Tax, when declared to be assessable to the Same.

Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 20th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH

UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. | RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PURSHOTAM GOCULDAS, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

As 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
On demand on Bank of England ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 5,00.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 3½ do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

If notice money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND FOOCHOW.—AGENTS IN PARIS—MESSRS. MALLET FRERES & CIE.

The Bank issues Circular Notes and grants Drafts on London, the Continent of Europe, China and India.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	£20	2s.	11d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	"	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	"	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 2 do.	"	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	"	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	"	2s.	0⅜d.	"
Circular Notes	"	1s.	11¾d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Account, Deposits, payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on demand without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to deposit accounts half-yearly

No interest allowed on Current Account balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank is charged with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be rendered by the Bankat its highest rate of interest on the usual terms and subject to such conditions.

The Bank receives to stock the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly in Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold, a charge of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To evade disappointment in parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home, to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address the Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited), London, and to insist all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 4 " "
Do. 12 " " 5 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ADLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
H. MERLEMAN CURNELIUS DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cornelius Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Ropel, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY, Esq.
BRIJWANDASS PURSHOTTAMDASS, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Acland and Prentis.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows :—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT, Esq. *Chairman.*
NOWROSEE ARDASEER DAVER, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROSEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROSEE MANOCKJEE DADY, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR BURGES, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 11d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅜d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand ... 2s. 0⅛d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
4 " " " 5 " "
6 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On Drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Bombay 7th Sept, 1864. ROBERT J. FRINGLE, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅜d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, " Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the after case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PARIS—RUE CASTIGLIONE.—£2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,00,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M.P. *Chairman.*
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq. M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Kongoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0⅜d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबे तेहींग बेंड्ड आकींम आसोशीएशन लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 2, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq. *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSABHOY MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIEK, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE DADABHOY MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

Solicitors.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the sales of the day.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits :—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000 (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND.)

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, and other in course of being opened.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 11d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0⅜d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. E. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS

with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPHAM, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
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Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
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TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

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TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

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has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

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PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the shares of Policy holders may be applied at their option in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

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Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras ..... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ..... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ..... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ..... Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £786,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (Inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., Merchant.
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Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Lives Assured free of charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Commissariat excepted). Officers of Marines at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices. The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than half the rates* of what is charged, no Policy Monies upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age next birthday.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	1 4
30	20	0 0	3	2 8	22	0 0	3	14 3
40	25	0 0	4	0 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 12
60	43	0 0	7	4 7	43	0 0	7	0 11

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following exhibits the new the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different terms at the respective Ages. :—

Age next birthday.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
35	27	28	29	31	34	34	34	35
45	31	32	33	34	36	37	37	37
55	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
65	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Insurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEMAH."

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Cornelius O'Dowd upon men and women, and other things in general	....	"	8 0
Ravenshoe. By H. Kingsley	....	"	4 8
Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir H. Wotton, Mr. R. Hooker, Mr. G. Herbert, & Dr. R. Sanderson.			3 12
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Framley Parsonage. By A. Trollope	....	"